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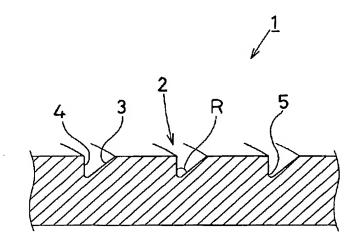
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(54) 【発明の名称】 研磨パッド

(57)【要約】

【課題】 従来よりも研磨効率が向上し且つ被研磨物の 加工面の傷付きが発生し難い研磨パッドを提供しようと するもの。

【解決手段】 研磨作業面に略同心円状の溝部2を有 し、前記溝部2の外周側3は円周方向に傾斜され、研磨 回転時の遠心力により前記溝部2の傾斜からスラリーが 流出し易いようにした。この研磨パッドは、その研磨作 業面の溝部2の外周側3は円周方向に傾斜されて研磨回 転時の遠心力によりスラリーが流出し易いようにしたの で、スラリーと一緒にパッド表面や被研磨物表面に付着 した研磨屑が洗い出され易い。またスラリーが溝部2か らパッド表面に容易に排出され、砥粒や液が多く存在す るため研磨能力が高まり研磨レートが向上する。さらに スラリーが多く排出され、パッドや被研磨物に付着した 研磨屑を洗い流す効果が高くなるので被研磨物にキズが 付き難くなる。



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【特許請求の範囲】

研磨作業面に略同心円状の溝部を有し、 【請求項1】 前記溝部の外周側は円周方向に傾斜され、研磨回転時の 遠心力により前記溝部の傾斜からスラリーが流出し易い ようにしたことを特徴とする研磨パッド。

【請求項2】 前記溝部の底部を、略角状とした請求項 1記載の研磨パッド。

【請求項3】 前記溝部の底面を、略平面状とした請求 項1記載の研磨パッド。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】この発明は、ウエハ等の被研 磨物の平坦化処理を行うときなどに使用される研磨パッ ド (研磨布) に関するものである。

[0002]

【従来の技術】従来より、化学的機械的研磨加工(CM Pプロセス) 等によりウエハ等の被研磨物の平坦化処理 を行うため研磨パッドが使用されている。

【0003】図5及び図6に示すように、この研磨パッ ド21には、新たに供給されたスラリーが被研磨物(図示 20 せず)との間の研磨作業面に浸入し易くするための複数 本の同心円状で断面矩形状の溝加工が施されており、こ の溝22から浸入したスラリーにより研磨効率が向上する という利点がある。

【0004】しかし、研磨効率が向上する分、削られた 研磨層などがパッドや被研磨物の表面に残り易くなり、 被研磨物の加工面の傷付きの発生の原因と成り易いとい う問題があった。

[0005]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】そこでこの発明は、従 30 来よりも研磨効率が向上し且つ被研磨物の加工面の傷付 きが発生し難い研磨パッドを提供しようとするものであ る。

[0006]

【課題を解決するための手段】前記課題を解決するため この発明では次のような技術的手段を講じている。

① この発明の研磨パッドは、研磨作業面に略同心円状 の溝部を有し、前記溝部の外周側は円周方向に傾斜さ れ、研磨回転時の遠心力により前記溝部の傾斜からスラ リーが流出し易いようにしたことを特徴とする。

【0007】この研磨パッドは、その研磨作業面の溝部 の外周側は円周方向に傾斜されて研磨回転時の遠心力に よりスラリーが流出し易いようにしたので、スラリーと 一緒にパッド表面や被研磨物表面に付着した研磨屑が洗 い出され易い。

【0008】またスラリーが溝部からパッド表面に容易 に排出され、砥粒や液が多く存在するため研磨能力が高 まり研磨レートが向上する。さらにスラリーが多く排出 され、パッドや被研磨物に付着した研磨屑を洗い流す効 果が高くなるので被研磨物にキズが付き難くなる。

② 前記溝部の底部を、略角状としたこととしてもよ い。

【0009】このように構成すると、溝加工が容易であ るという利点がある。

③ 前記溝部の底面を、略平面状としたこととしてもよ

【0010】このように構成すると、十分な量のスラリ ーを常にパッド表面に排出することができるという利点 がある。

[0011] 10

【発明の実施の形態】以下、この発明の実施の形態を図 面を参照して説明する。

(実施形態1) この実施形態の研磨パッドは、化学的機 械的研磨加工(CMPプロセス)によりウエハ等の被研 磨物の平坦化処理を行うためのものである。

【0012】図1及び図2に示すように、この研磨パッ ド1は、新たに供給されたスラリーが被研磨物(図示せ ず)との間の研磨作業面に浸入し易くするため、研磨作 業面に複数本の略同心円状の溝部2を有する。よって、 被研磨物との間にスラリーを円滑に供給することがで き、溝部2に浸入したスラリーにより研磨効率が向上す る。

【0013】また図2に示すように、前記各溝部2の外 周側3は円周方向に傾斜され、研磨回転時の遠心力によ り前記溝部2の傾斜からスラリーが流出し易いようにし ている。尚、前記各溝部2の内周側4は垂直方向に形成 している。更に前記溝部2の底部5は、略角状としてい る。

【0014】次に、この実施形態の研磨パッドの使用状 態を説明する。

【0015】研磨パッド1と被研磨物との間に順次スラ リーが供給されて広がり、研磨作業面には十分な量のス ラリーが保持される。

【0016】この研磨パッド1は、その研磨作業面の溝 部2の外周側3は円周方向に傾斜されて研磨回転時の遠 心力によりスラリーが流出し易いようにしたので、スラ リーと一緒にパッド表面や被研磨物表面に付着した研磨 層が洗い出され易い。

【0017】またスラリーが溝部2からパッド表面に容 易に排出され、砥粒や液が多く存在するため研磨能力が 高まり研磨レートが向上するという利点がある。さらに スラリーが多く排出され、パッドや被研磨物に付着した 研磨屑を洗い流す効果が高くなるので被研磨物にキズが 付き難くなるという利点がある。

【0018】すなわち従来の研磨パッドのような断面矩 形状の溝部2の形状よりスラリーの排出が容易なため、 パッドや被研磨物表面に付着している研磨屑を洗い流す 機能が高いので被研磨物にキズが入り難いという利点が ある。特に、銅をCMP研磨する場合はキズが付き易い 50 のでこの研磨パッド1は非常に有効である。

【0019】また溝部2の底部5は略角状としているので、溝加工が容易である。

(実施形態2)次に、実施形態2を実施形態1との相違 点を中心に説明する。

【0020】図3及び図4に示すように、この研磨パッド1は、新たに供給されたスラリーが被研磨物(図示せず)との間の研磨作業面に浸入し易くするため、研磨作業面に複数本の略同心円状の滞部2を有する。

【0021】また前記各溝部2の外周側3は円周方向に傾斜され、研磨回転時の遠心力により前記溝部2の傾斜 10からスラリーが流出し易いようにしている。尚、前記各溝部2の内周側4は垂直方向に形成している。

【0022】そして前記溝部2の底面6を、略平面状としている。したがって、溝部2の幅をそれ程大きくしなくても十分な量のスラリーをパッド表面に排出することができるという利点がある。

【0023】この研磨パッド1は、半導体製造において 化学的機械的研磨加工(CMPプロセス)によりウエハ 等の被加工物の平坦化処理を行うときに以外に、シリコ ンウエハに対する一次研磨、二次研磨、ファイナル研磨 20 用パッド、アルミ磁気ディスク研磨用パッド、液晶研磨 用パッド等の場合にも用いることができる。被研磨物と しては以下のものが例示できる。

(2) 化合物として、ガリウム砒素(GaAs)、ガリウム燐(GaP)、インジウム燐(InP)があり、これらの主用途としては可視 LED、赤外 LED、 FET、 ICがある。

(3)酸化物として、タンタル酸リチウム、ニオブ酸リチウム、GGGがあり、これらの主用途としてはSAWフィルターがある。

(4) ガラスとして、TFT、STN、SOG、フォトマスク、オプチカルフラットガラス、TVフェイス(テレビブラウン管)があり、これらの主用途としてはカラー液晶基板、液晶基板、半導体基板、ステッパー用プリズム、カラーテレビがある。

(5) 磁気ディスクとして、アルミニウム、強化ガラス、カーボンがあり、これらの主用途としてはハードディスクがある。

(6) その他に、サファイヤ、セラミックス、フェライト、ステンレス、水晶、カラーフィルタがあり、これらの主用途としては半導体基板、電子基板、振動子、カラー液晶がある。

[0024]

【実施例】次に、この発明の構成をより具体的に説明す る。

(実施例1)図1及び図2に示すように、厚さ1.27 mmの研磨パッド1に、溝深さは0.76 mm、溝幅は0.51 mm、溝ピッチは3.05 mmの溝加工を研磨パッド1の中心から同心円状に多数本(約70本程度)施した。また、溝部2の底部5の角度Rは45度とした

(実施例 2) 図 3 及び図 4 に示すように、厚さ 1. 2 7 mmの研磨パッド 1 に、溝深さは 0. 7 6 mm、溝幅は 0. 7 mm、溝ピッチは 3. 0 5 mmの溝加工を研磨パッド 1 の中心から同心円状に多数本(約 7 0 本程度)施した。

【0025】また前記溝部2の底面6を略平面状にカットしているが、カットしなかった場合の溝部2の底の角度Rは45度とした。

(比較例) 図5及び図6に示すように、厚さ1.27mmの研磨パッド1に、溝深さは0.76mm、溝幅は0.51mm、溝ピッチは3.05mmの断面矩形状の溝加工を研磨パッド1の中心から同心円状に多数本(約70本程度)施した。

【0026】そして前記各研磨パッドを用いて研磨時のスラリー流量を100ml/min、定盤回転数を60rpmとし、シリコンのウエハ表面の熱酸化膜を加工圧が7.0psi(per square inch)、定盤回転速度が80rpm、被研磨物回転速度が40rpm、研磨時間が60secの条件で研磨した。

【0027】その結果、研磨速度については実施例1、2の研磨パッドの研磨レートは比較例の研磨パッドの約1.5倍であった。

【0028】また、仕上がり加工面の平坦性については、実施例1、2の加工面の傷付きの度合いは比較例の研磨パッドの約40%であった。

[0029]

【発明の効果】この発明は上述のような構成であり、次の効果を有する。

【0030】スラリーと一緒にパッド表面や被研磨物表面に付着した研磨屑が洗い出され易いので、従来よりも研磨効率が向上し且つ被研磨物の加工面の傷付きが発生し難い研磨パッドを提供することができる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】この発明の研磨パッドの実施形態1を説明する 平面図。

【図2】図1の研磨パッドの溝部を説明する要部拡大断面斜視図。

【図3】この発明の研磨パッドの実施形態2を説明する 平面図。

【図4】図1の研磨パッドの溝部を説明する要部拡大断50 面斜視図。

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【図5】従来の研磨パッドを説明する平面図。

【図6】図5の研磨パッドの溝部を説明する要部拡大断面斜視図。

【符号の説明】

* 2 溝部

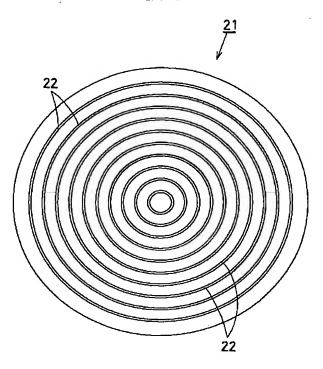
3 外周側

5 底部

6 底面

[図2] 【図1】 【図4】 【図3】 [図6]





【手続補正書】

【提出日】平成13年12月21日(2001.12.21)

【手続補正1】

【補正対象書類名】明細書

【補正対象項目名】図面の簡単な説明

【補正方法】変更

【補正内容】

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】この発明の研磨パッドの実施形態1を説明する 平面図。 【図2】図1の研磨パッドの溝部を説明する要部拡大断面斜視図。

【図3】この発明の研磨パッドの実施形態2を説明する平面図。

【図4】図<u>3</u>の研磨パッドの溝部を説明する要部拡大断面斜視図。

【図5】従来の研磨パッドを説明する平面図。

【図6】図5の研磨パッドの溝部を説明する要部拡大断面斜視図。

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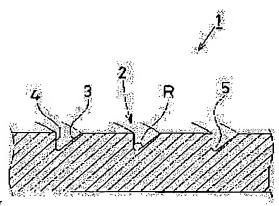
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(54) POLISHING PAD

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a polishing pad improved from the conventional type in polishing efficiency and less prone to damage the surface of the object being polished.

SOLUTION: Approximately concentric grooves 2 are provided in the polishing work surface, and the outer circumference 3 of each groove 2 is inclined in the circumferential direction for slurry to easily flow out under the centrifugal force generated by polishing revolutions. Post-polish residue sticking to the pad surface or to the object surface together with the slurry is easily washed away, and the slurry is easily thrown out of the grooves 2 to land on the pad surface and the presence aplenty of polishing grains and liquid elevates polishing power for an increase in the polishing rate. Discharge of so much slurry enhances polish residue removal, and this retards the generation of scars in the object surface.



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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1]A polishing pad characterized by having a slot of an approximately concentric round form in a polishing work surface, and the periphery side of said slot inclining in a circumferencial direction, and making it a slurry flow out of an inclination of said slot easily according to a centrifugal force at the time of polishing revolutions.

[Claim 2] The polishing pad according to claim 1 which made approximately corniform a pars basilaris ossis occipitalis of said slot.

[Claim 3] The polishing pad according to claim 1 which made the bottom of said slot the shape of an approximate plane.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the polishing pad (abrasive cloth) used when performing flattening processing of things, such as a wafer, to be ground.
[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art]Conventionally, the polishing pad is used in order for chemical—and-mechanical—grinding processing (CMP process) etc. to perform flattening processing of things, such as a wafer, to be ground.

[0003]As shown in drawing 5 and drawing 6, rectangular cross section-like groove processing is performed to this polishing pad 21 with two or more concentric circle shape for the newly supplied slurry to make it easy to infiltrate into the polishing work surface between things (not shown) to be ground.

There is an advantage that grinding efficiency improves by the slurry which permeated from this slot 22.

[0004] However, the part whose grinding efficiency improves, the shaved grinding waste, etc. remain in a pad or the surface of a thing to be ground easily, and there was a problem of being easy to change with the cause of generating by which the processed surface of a thing to be ground gets damaged.

[0005]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] Then, this invention tends to provide the polishing pad which grinding efficiency improves conventionally and is hard to generate with the crack of the processed surface of a thing to be ground.

[0006]

[Means for Solving the Problem]In order to solve said technical problem, the following technical means are provided in this invention.

** A polishing pad of this invention has a slot of an approximately concentric round form in a polishing work surface, the periphery side of said slot inclines in a circumferencial direction, and it was made for a slurry to flow out of an inclination of said slot easily according to a centrifugal force at the time of polishing revolutions.

[0007] Grinding waste in which this polishing pad adhered to a pad surface or the grinding thing surface together with a slurry since it inclines in a circumferencial direction and was made, as for the periphery side of a slot of that polishing work surface, for a slurry to flow out easily according to a centrifugal force at the time of polishing revolutions is easy to probe.

[0008] Since it is easily discharged by pad surface from a slurry fang furrow part and a lot of abrasive grains and liquid exist, polishing capability increases and a grinding rate improves. Furthermore many slurries are discharged, and since an effect which flushes grinding waste adhering to a pad or a thing to be ground becomes high, a crack becomes difficult to be attached to a thing to be ground.

** It is good also as having made a pars basilaris ossis occipitalis of said slot into approximately corniform.

[0009]When constituted in this way, there is an advantage that groove processing is easy. ** It is good also as having made the bottom of said slot into the shape of an approximate plane.

[0010]When constituted in this way, there is an advantage that sufficient quantity of a slurry can always be discharged to a pad surface.

[0011]

[Embodiment of the Invention]Hereafter, this embodiment of the invention is described with reference to drawings.

(Embodiment 1) The polishing pad of this embodiment is for chemical-and-mechanical-grinding processing (CMP process) performing flattening processing of things, such as a wafer, to be ground.

[0012]As shown in <u>drawing 1</u> and <u>drawing 2</u>, this polishing pad 1 has the slot 2 of two or more approximately concentric round forms in a polishing work surface, in order that the newly supplied slurry may make it easy to infiltrate into the polishing work surface between things (not shown) to be ground. Therefore, a slurry can be smoothly supplied between things to be ground and grinding efficiency improves by the slurry which infiltrated into the slot 2.

[0013]As shown in <u>drawing 2</u>, periphery side 3 of each of said slot 2 inclines in a circumferencial direction, and it is made for a slurry to flow out of the inclination of said slot 2 easily according to the centrifugal force at the time of polishing revolutions. Inner circumference side 4 of each of said slot 2 is formed perpendicularly. The pars basilaris ossis occipitalis 5 of said slot 2 is taken as approximately corniform.

[0014]Next, the condition of use of the polishing pad of this embodiment is explained.

[0015]A slurry is supplied one by one between the polishing pad 1 and a thing to be ground, it spreads, and the slurry of sufficient quantity for a polishing work surface is held.

[0016]As for this polishing pad 1, since periphery side 3 of the slot 2 of that polishing work surface inclines in a circumferencial direction and it was made for a slurry to flow out easily according to the centrifugal force at the time of polishing revolutions, the grinding waste which adhered to a pad surface or the grinding thing surface together with the slurry is easy to probe. [0017]It is easily discharged by the pad surface from the slurry fang furrow part 2, and since a lot of abrasive grains and liquid exist, polishing capability increases and there is an advantage that a grinding rate improves. Furthermore many slurries are discharged, and since the effect which flushes the grinding waste adhering to a pad or a thing to be ground becomes high, there is an advantage that a crack becomes difficult to be attached to a thing to be ground.

[0018] That is, since discharge of a slurry is easier than the shape of the slot 2 of the shape of a rectangular cross section like the conventional polishing pad, and the function which flushes the grinding waste adhering to a pad or the grinding thing surface is high, there is an advantage that a crack cannot go into a thing to be ground easily. Since a crack is easily attached especially when carrying out CMP polish of the copper, this polishing pad 1 is dramatically effective. [0019] Since the pars basilaris ossis occipitalis 5 of the slot 2 is considering it as approximately corniform, groove processing is easy.

(Embodiment 2), next Embodiment 2 are described focusing on a point of difference with Embodiment 1.

[0020]As shown in <u>drawing 3</u> and <u>drawing 4</u>, this polishing pad 1 has the slot 2 of two or more approximately concentric round forms in a polishing work surface, in order that the newly supplied slurry may make it easy to infiltrate into the polishing work surface between things (not shown) to be ground.

[0021]Periphery side 3 of each of said slot 2 inclines in a circumferencial direction, and it is made for a slurry to flow out of the inclination of said slot 2 easily according to the centrifugal force at the time of polishing revolutions. Inner circumference side 4 of each of said slot 2 is formed perpendicularly.

[0022]And the bottom 6 of said slot 2 is made into the shape of an approximate plane. Therefore, even if it does not enlarge width of the slot 2 so much, there is an advantage that sufficient quantity of a slurry can be discharged to a pad surface.

[0023]When chemical-and-mechanical-grinding processing (CMP process) performs flattening processing of workpieces, such as a wafer, in semiconductor manufacture, this polishing pad 1 to except. Also in the case of stock removal polishing and secondary polish to a silicon wafer, the pad for final polish, the pad for aluminum magnetic-disk polish, the pad for liquid crystal polish, etc., it can use. The following can be illustrated as a thing to be ground.

(1) As silicon, there are specifically polish DOUEHA, a diffusion wafer, and an epiwafer, and they are an IC substrate and discrete ***** as such typical application. There are a straw man or a monitor wafer, a reproduction wafer, and backside polish DOUEHA, and there is an IC with the wafer for a test and a pattern as such typical application. There are SiO₂, polysilicon, and metal

layer mesenteriolum and there is CMP mentioned above as such typical application.

- (2) As a compound, there are gallium arsenide (GaAs), gallium phosphide (GaP), and indium phosphide (InP), and there are visible LED and infrared LED, FET, and an IC as such typical application.
- (3) As an oxide, there are lithium tantalate, lithium niobate, and a GGG and there is an SAW filter as such typical application.
- (4) As glass, there are TFT, STN, SOG, a photo mask, optical optical flats, and a TV face (television cathode-ray tube), and there are a color liquid crystal substrate, a liquid crystal substrate, a semiconductor substrate, prism for steppers, and a color television as such typical application.
- (5) As a magnetic disk, there are aluminum, tempered glass, and carbon and there is a hard disk as such typical application.
- (6) In addition, there are sapphire, ceramics, a ferrite, stainless steel, crystal, and a light filter, and there are a semiconductor substrate, an electronic substrate, a vibrator, and an electrochromatic display as such typical application.

 [0024]

[Example] Next, the composition of this invention is explained more concretely.

(Example 1) As shown in <u>drawing 1</u> and <u>drawing 2</u>, the flute width gave the channel depth to 0.76 mm, and was given to 0.51 mm, and, as for the groove pitch, the book (about 70) performed much 3.05-mm groove processings to the 1.27-mm-thick polishing pad 1 from the center of the polishing pad 1 at concentric circle shape. The angle R of the pars basilaris ossis occipitalis 5 of the slot 2 was made into 45 degrees.

(Example 2) As shown in <u>drawing 3</u> and <u>drawing 4</u>, the flute width gave the channel depth to 0.76 mm, and was given to 0.7 mm, and, as for the groove pitch, the book (about 70) performed much 3.05-mm groove processings to the 1.27-mm-thick polishing pad 1 from the center of the polishing pad 1 at concentric circle shape.

[0025] Although the bottom 6 of said slot 2 was cut in the shape of an approximate plane, the angle R of the bottom of the slot 2 at the time of not cutting was made into 45 degrees. (Comparative example) As shown in <u>drawing 5</u> and <u>drawing 6</u>, the flute width gave the channel depth to 0.76 mm, and was given to 0.51 mm, and, as for the groove pitch, the book (about 70) performed much groove processings of the shape of a 3.05-mm rectangular cross section to the 1.27-mm-thick polishing pad 1 from the center of the polishing pad 1 at concentric circle shape.

[0026] The amount of slurry flow at the time of polish using said each polishing pad And 100 ml/min, Rotating speed was 60 rpm and, in 80 rpm and grinding thing revolving speed, 40 rpm and polishing time ground [the processing pressure / 7.0 psi (per square inch) and surface plate revolving speed] the oxidizing film of the wafer surface of silicon on the conditions of 60 sec. [0027] As a result, about polishing speed, the grinding rate of the polishing pad of Examples 1 and 2 was about 1.5 times that of the polishing pad of a comparative example.

[0028] The degrees to which the processed surface of Examples 1 and 2 gets damaged about the surface smoothness of a result processed surface were about 40% of the polishing pads of the comparative example.

[0029]

[Effect of the Invention]This invention is the above composition and has the following effect.

[0030] Since the grinding waste which adhered to a pad surface or the grinding thing surface together with the slurry is easy to probe, the polishing pad which grinding efficiency improves conventionally and is hard to generate with the crack of the processed surface of a thing to be ground can be provided.

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] The top view explaining Embodiment 1 of the polishing pad of this invention.

[Drawing 2] The important section enlarged section perspective view explaining the slot of the polishing pad of drawing 1.

[Drawing 3] The top view explaining Embodiment 2 of the polishing pad of this invention.

[Drawing 4] The important section enlarged section perspective view explaining the slot of the polishing pad of drawing 1.

[Drawing 5] The top view explaining the conventional polishing pad.

[Drawing 6] The important section enlarged section perspective view explaining the slot of the polishing pad of drawing 5.

[Description of Notations]

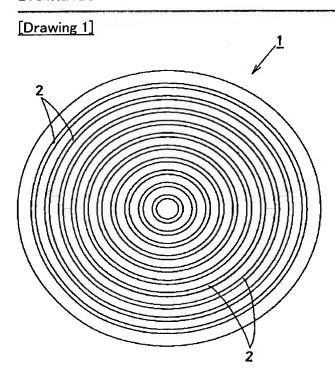
- 2 Slot
- 3 Periphery side
- 5 Pars basilaris ossis occipitalis
- 6 Bottom

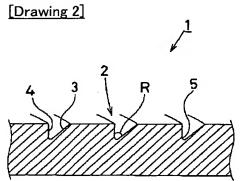
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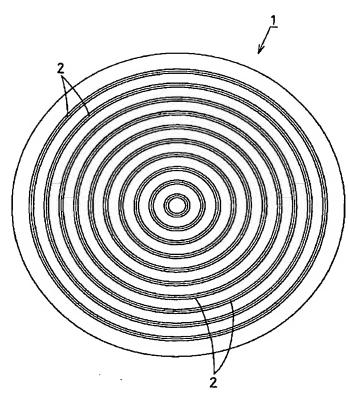
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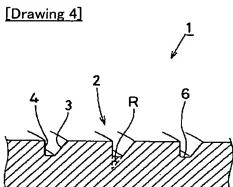
DRAWINGS

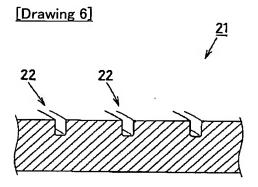




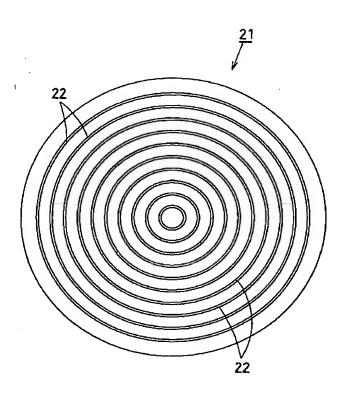
[Drawing 3]







[Drawing 5]



[Translation done.]